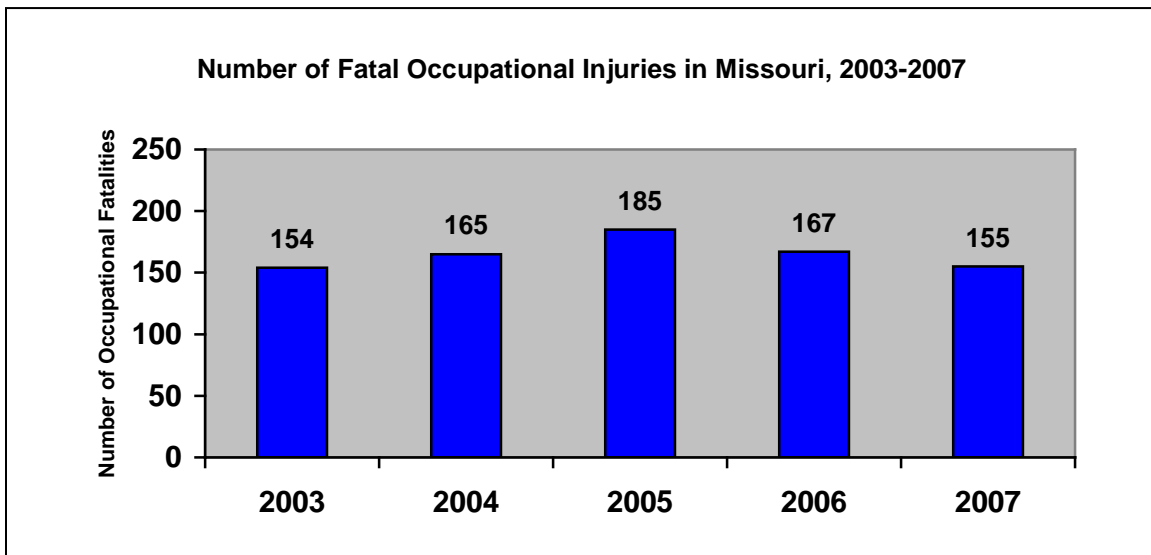
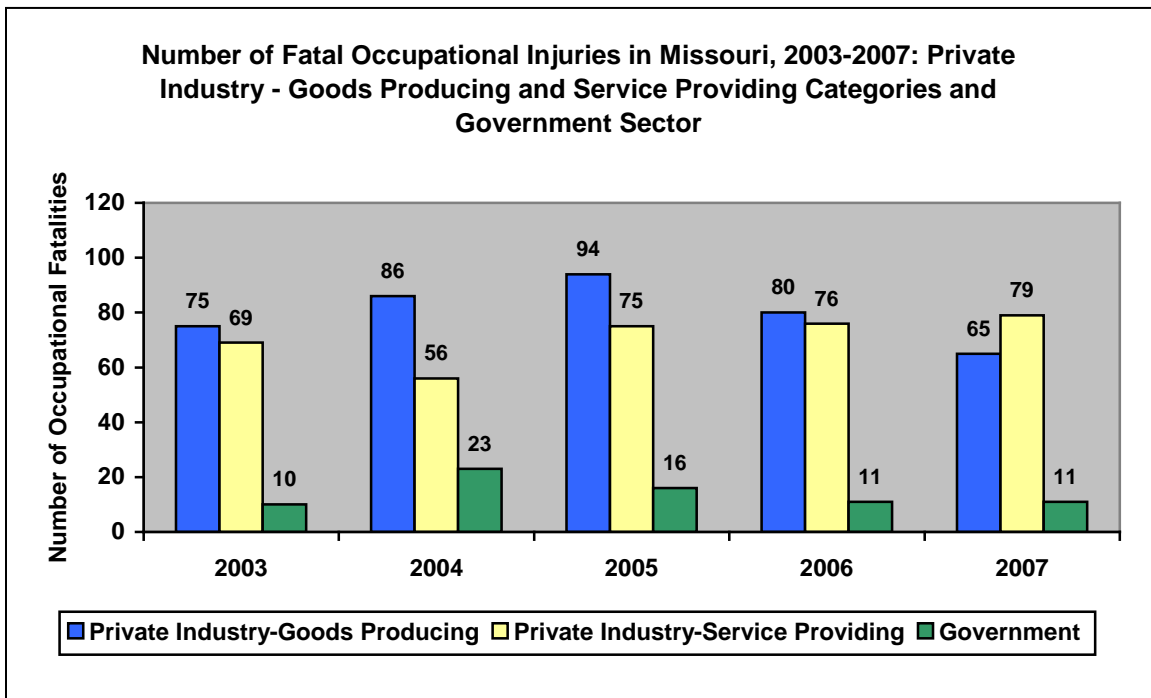


Missouri Occupational Fatalities: 2003-2007

(Data Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics-Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries)

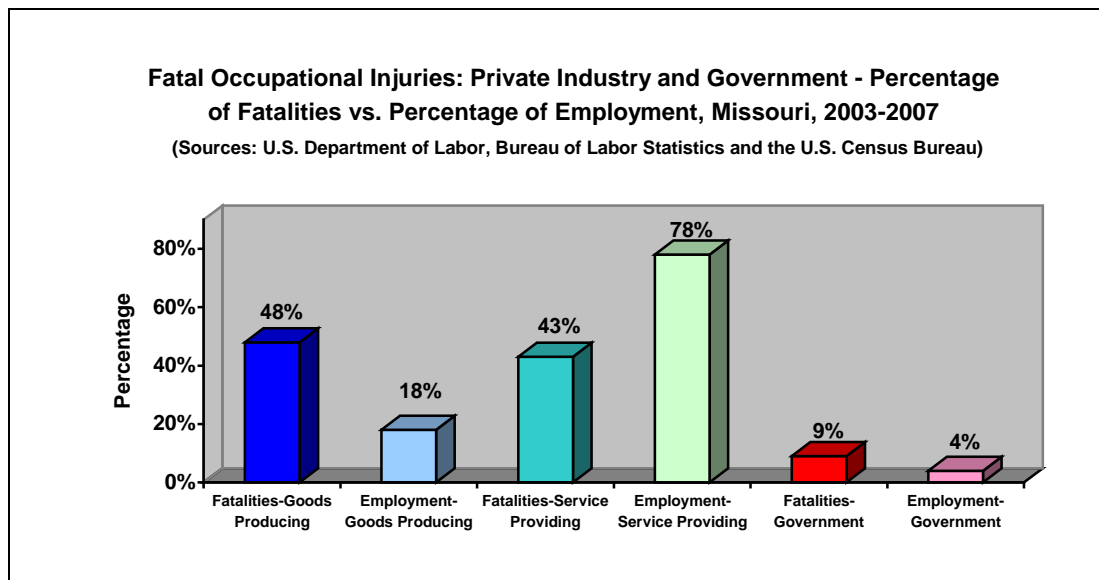


The number of occupational fatalities in Missouri has steadily declined since 2005.



Missouri private industry is broken down into the goods producing and service providing categories. In addition to private industry there are also the three levels of government. Occupational fatalities occurring in the goods producing category declined in 2006 and 2007 from the 2005 level. Fatalities in the service providing category have been relatively stable from 2005 to 2007, but surpassed fatalities in the goods producing

category in 2007. Workplace fatalities for government workers jumped in 2004 from 2003, but have essentially declined by more than 50 percent since that year.

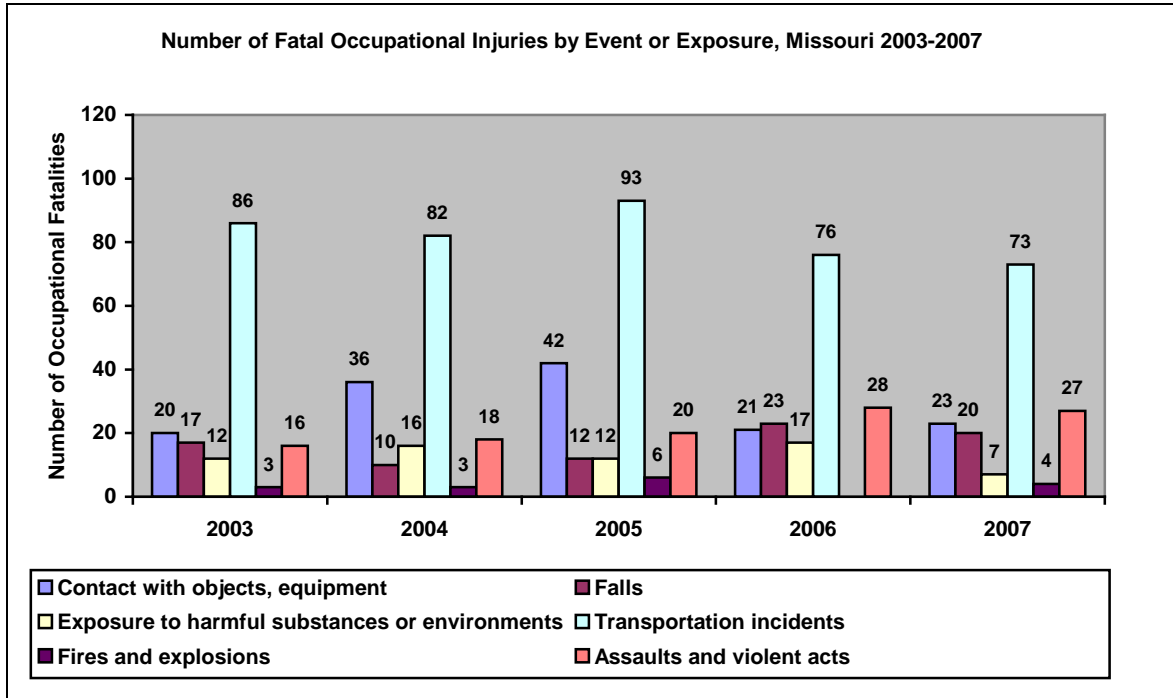


Nearly half of fatal occupational injuries occurred in the goods producing category during 2003-2007, although less than 20 percent of Missouri workers are employed in the major industries comprising this category. By contrast, nearly 80 percent of employed Missourians work in the service providing category, but fewer than half of workplace fatalities occurred in this category's major industries. Government workers comprised nearly 1 out of 10 workplace fatalities, but only 1 out of 25 Missourians are government employees.

Some General Facts Regarding Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri from 2003-2007:

- Approximately 57 percent of fatal occupational injuries occurred on streets, highways and farms. Fewer than 15 percent occurred on an industrial site.
- Vehicles were the primary source of occupational fatalities in about 54 percent of the cases. Trucks were the primary source of 25 percent of all occupational fatalities during this period and were the primary source in 47 percent of all occupational fatalities involving vehicles. Automobiles were the primary sources in about 7 percent of overall cases and about 13 percent of vehicular cases. Plant and industrial powered equipment, such as forklifts and tractors, were the primary source in 25 percent of the vehicular cases.
- The part of body most often sustaining fatal injuries in the workplace was multiple parts of body (31 percent), followed by the head (26 percent) and the trunk (23 percent).
- The most frequent activity workers were involved in when the fatal occupational injury occurred was vehicular and transportation operations (49 percent). The next most frequent activity was constructing, repairing, cleaning (21 percent).

- The most frequent nature of injury leading to a workplace fatality was multiple traumatic injuries (29 percent) followed by intracranial injuries (24 percent). Gunshot wounds (counted as part of open wounds) accounted for 9 percent of occupational fatalities for 2003-2007.



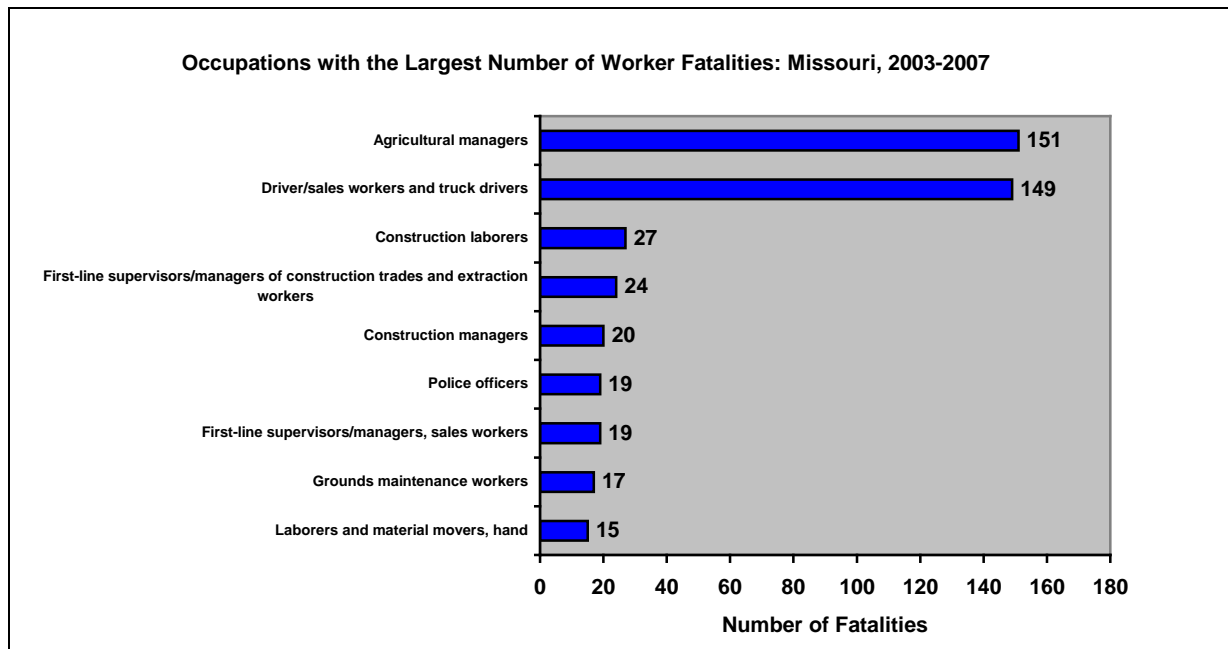
Transportation incidents repeatedly dominate the fatal events or exposures that lead to a fatal occupational injury. However, the number of these types of fatal events has declined since 2005. Contact with objects/equipment, the second most frequent fatal event or exposure has also declined in 2007 from the 2005 level. Assaults and violent acts experienced a steady increase in numbers from 2003 to 2006 before leveling off slightly in 2007.

Some Facts Regarding the Type of Worker Sustaining Fatal Occupational Injuries during 2003-2007:

- Wage and salary workers sustained fatal occupational injuries at a ratio of 2:1 over self-employed workers during this period.
- Wage and salary workers were more often the victims of transportation incidents; falls; exposure to harmful substances or environments; fires and explosions; and assaults and violent acts than were self-employed workers. The number of workplace fatalities due to contact with objects and equipment were the same for both types of workers during this period.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector was the only one in which self-employed workers experienced a higher number of fatal occupational injuries than wage and salary workers.

Some Facts Regarding the Age and Gender of Workers Sustaining Fatal Occupational Injuries during 2003-2007.

- Men sustained over 90 percent of the workplace fatalities during this period. Transportation incidents and assaults and violent acts were the two events resulting in workplace fatalities to women.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 sustained 24 percent of the workplace fatalities during this period. Those workers aged 35 to 44 sustained 21 percent of these fatalities.



Agriculture managers and driver/sales workers and truck drivers were the two occupations that sustained the most fatal workplace injuries from 2003-2007. Two of the more dangerous occupations in Missouri during this time were truck drivers with 145 fatal occupational injuries and farmers and ranchers with 149 such injuries.

Some Facts Regarding Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri Industry for 2003-2007

- The trade, transportation, and utilities; the natural resources and mining; and the construction major industry sectors comprised 65 percent of the fatal occupational injuries sustained by Missouri workers during this period.
- The number of fatal occupational injuries sustained by workers in the agricultural, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector has been in a steady decline since 2004. Although workplace fatalities in the trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector has fluctuated each year during this period, the number of these fatalities did increase 36 percent from 2006 to 2007 and by 18 percent from 2003 to 2007.

- The manufacturing, education and health services and government major industry sectors experienced a decline or held steady in the number of workplace fatalities over this period. The professional and business services, leisure and hospitality and other services major industry sectors experienced an up-and-down fluctuation in numbers or a slight increase over this period.